NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887.

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TO PROCLAIM THE LEAGUE. THE MEANING OF LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

ENGLAND SATISFIED WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY AND DETERMINED TO REMAIN IN EGYPT-GLAD-STONIANS ROPING TO GAIN TWO MORE SEATS -GENERAL BOULANGER BECOMING A BORE-CRITICISING THE NAVAL

MANGUVRES -THE MAILS -PERSONAL [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1887 : The New-York Tribune. LONDON, Aug. 11.-Lord Salisbury's speech yesterday at the Mansion House is universally interpreted to mean that the Government will proclaim the National League. Papers of every shade agree that his language can mean nothing else. The Morning Post" may seem an exception in desiring Lord Salisbury to be more explicit; but that organ of society is also to a considerable extent the organ of Lord Randolph Churchill, whose present policy does not lead him to be satisfied with anything Lord Salisbury says or does.

"Heretofore," says "Lord Salisbury, "the Government have not had power to relieve the population whose liberty is shackled by organized crime Therefore we were not responsible. But we asked for power and we got it. Parliament will now have a right to demand whether we have used it to our full right, and to censure us if by any neglect, imprudence or timidity on our part the weapon they put in our hands fails of its intended effect." This very grave declaration leaves open but two questions When the League will be proclaimed, and whether over all or a part of Ireland. The Cabinet Council to-day is expected to take decision on these two points.

Lord Salisbury's declarations on other points are hardly less important. We now know the Foreign Office is satisfied with the settlement of the Afghan boundary, and does not consider that Russia got more than belonged to her. The failure of the Anglo-Turkish Convention respecting Egypt is frankly admitted, and Europe is frankly told that the duty of England to remain in Egypt has lost none of its validity and force. Finally, the danger of a European war, though more than once during the year imminent, has disappeared. The impression produced by these declarations in England is marked. The Gladstonians themselves admit that Lord Salisbury is capable of uttering with respect to foreign affairs words of truth and soberness. The Continent also will be heard from

The election for the Northwich Division of Cheshire is exciting almost as much interest as Glasgow. The Gladstonians are making the greates efforts to carry it and believe to-day they will succeed. As the seat was last held by a Liberal Unionist, the triumph of a Gladstonian would be an important event and strengthen the growing conviction that the cause of Home Rule is gaining steadily in all parts of the Kingdom. A week ago the Liberal whips thought there was little chance, but the local managers expect to pull through by the help of their popular and experienced candidate, Mr. Brunner, who is a large employer and a lawyer. Lord Henry Grosvenor, the Unionist candidate, has the advantage of being a son of the Duke of Westminster, but that nobleman's influence in Cheshire is supposed to be no longer what it was.

Another interesting contest is expected in Huntingdonshire, where the death of Lord de Ramsey, who enjoyed his peerage but three months, calls his son up to the House of Lords. Mr. Fellowes was returned at the last election without a contest, but in 1885 the Tory majority was only 365, which the Liberals believe they can certainly reduce and perhaps overcome.

Mr. Gladstone has lost no time in signifying his unwillingness to reply to Mr. Bright. "My desire is," he says, "to bear Mr. Bright's attacks in silence and to remember only his patriotism and services together with his unwavering friendship down to 1886." Not a few of Mr. Gladstone's friends think he would do better to answer Mr. Bright as he answers other opponents. Mr. Bright, they say, is not a man toward whom anybody can well adopt a patronizing attitude.

The Boulanger bubble in France gives signs of collapsing. His challenge to M. Ferry, which was intended to extinguish M. Ferry either by bullet or by ridicule, turns against its author. General Equianger's final letter is sharply criticised as taking no notice of M. Ferry's offer to submit to arbitration, not the cause of the quarrel, but the Inflerence between the seconds on account of which the duel went off. His friends on the press, except M. Rochefort and one other, have abandoned General Boulanger. If they would stop atacking him and stop printing his daily epistle the would soon finish him off. He has, however, reached that stage where he is in imminent danger

The most damaging criticism yet heard on the naval manouvres appears in "The Times," entitled "A Landsman's Log with Admiral Hewett." This tandsman, whoever he may be, has a sailor's eyes and used them to singular purpose. He sets forth without pity the long succession of mistakes in strategy which enabled Admiral Fremantle to find his way through the Straits of Dover, and exposes with equal plainness the defects of the ships. The whole four columns are written with brilliant ease, which probably will not prevent Parliamentary inquiry and their giving rise to

a vast deal of professional indignation. The Hawsiian Consul-General in London dis approves your dispatch cabled here respecting the prebable repudiation of the English loan, There is no foundation, he thinks, for the report, except some question about the difference between sterling and dollar bonds. This quiets some alarm felt here arising out of stories that the British Consul threatened to summon a British flect to enforce the British chims.

The Sabbatarians have got hold of the committee on Sunday postal labor, which will report in favor of still further restrictions on existing postal facilities. Heretofore there has been to Sunday delivery of letters outside of London. The committee propose to stop it unless two-thirds of the town council in boroughs or two-thirds of the ratepayers in rural districts demand its continuance. This is a purely reactionary step. The postoffice is now the chosen home of reaction ary influences. London is in postal matters the scandal of Europe and America; more so than ever since the Saturday mails from New-York began to arrive the following Saturday night. They are neither delivered in London nor forwarded to the Continent. So far as the mails are concerned the ships might just as well be

The American Episcopate celebrates once more to-morrow the centenary of its institution by services in Westminster Abbey. This is, I think, the third ceremony of the kind. However, the Archbishop of Canterbury has composed special prayers for the interesting occasion, the Bishop of Truro will preach the sermon, and the Rev. F. K. Harford will conduct the service. This is probably the last centennial celebration of the

Mr. Waller, the American Consul-General, gives s dinner to-night at the St. George's Club, to tiect Mr. Simon Cameron and Secretary Hawley.

THE FLEET SAILS FOR BAR HARBOR. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 11.-The United States warships binond, Galena and Ossipee sailed this afternoon for

Bar Harbor, Me. Word was received here to-day from Gloucester that the fines imposed by the Dominion Government last season on the fishing schooners Howard Holbrook and G. R. Crittenden have just been refunded. The cases of the Holorook and Crittenden were some

THE PEERS AND THE LAND BILL.

THE MEASURE DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS -SALISBURY ANSWERS THE DUKE OF ARGYLE. LONDON, Aug. 11 .- In the House of Lords this evening, on motion to consider the House of Commons amendments to the Land bill, the Duke of Argyll warned the House that the bill in its present term was an immense development of the Gladstone Land Act of 1881 and one that in the future would lead to the development of some defection. The bill, he declared, would toster among the Irish not industry, but laziness, making tenants more unthritty. It would give tenants the privilege of regulating rents to such an extent as to enable them, however lazy or ignorant, to remain on their holdings. The bill was a violation of recognized truths. It political reasons forced the House to accept some of the amendments be hoped that the members would have the courage to reject others which simply proposed

the robbery of land-owners.

Earl Granville admitted that the bill was imperfect: but it was a compromise measure and the best obtainable under the circumstances, and it was therefore advisable that the House approve it. Nothing could be gained by discussing the bill on abstract

Sconomic principles.

Lord Saliabury said be felt the justice of the Duke of Argyll's criticism. The bill was undoubtedly a consequence of the Liberal Government's land legisla consequence of the Liberal Government's land legisla-tion, in which a departure was made from the princi-ple of freedom of contract. But it was only a temporary measure, preceding larger proposals by means of which the Government would try to mitigate the evils of previous legislation. The Government had not accepted the amendments without anxious onsideration as to what the result of their rejection would be. The abandonment of the bill was alterea-tive, and the Government could not accept that responsibility. Therefore he urged the House to recognize the difficulties of the position and accede to

he amendments. Lord Selborns (Liberal) said he thought the Gov. Lord Selborns (Liberal) said he thought the Govern ment would have been unwise to throw up the bill. He would rather have cut off his right hand than have been a party to the passing of the act of 1881 if he had thought for a moment that its author had entered upon a course that would lead to such a disastrons development of the Irish policy as was now troubling the peace and prosperity of the country.

The Farl of Dunraven proposed to amend the fifth clause by providing that the court revising judicial rent shall state the scale of prices of produce affecting the holding.

the holding.

Lord Salisbury objected, saying that the publication of such information would multiply discontent

and encourage agitation.

The amendment was withdrawn. The Earl of Dunraven next proposed the rejection of the House of Commons amendment relating to town

parks.
On Lord Salisbury's advice the proposal of Earl Dunraven was accepted.

Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal, moved that revision of rents be based upon the difference in prices in 1887 as compared with prices from 1881 to 1885.

Earl Spencer and Earl Kimberley opposed the motion, but it was carried—28 to 17. The remaining House of Commons amendments were adopted.

PRINCE PERDINAND'S JOURNEY.

HE COMMUNICATES HIS INTENTIONS TO THE PORTE AND POWERS.

VIENNA. Aug. 11.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who is on his way to Sophia to assume the Bulgarian throne, slept last night at Orsova. He arose early and resumed his journey at 5 o'clock this morning. Prince Fernicand sent a note to the Powers yesterday stating that his reason for starting for Bul garia without their consent was that he was convinced their opposition to his acceptance of the Bulgarian throne was not due to any objection to him personally, but was directed solely to the manner of his election. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11 .- Prince Ferdinand bas telegraphed to the Sultan informing him of his depart ure for Bulgaria, and expressing the hope that be will accept his election to the Bulgarian throne. He says turther that he goes to Bulgaria to act in conformity with the Suitan's wishes, and that his intestion is to govern the country with love, justice and equity as respects all religions. He also sent to the Sultan a copy of a proclamation declaring that the Bulgarian people are determined to walk in the ways of liberty and civilization.

WIDDIN, Aug. 11.—The city is decorated with flags Widdle, Aug. 11.—The city is decorated with flags and banners in anticipation of the arrival of Frince Ferdinand. A triumphal arch has been erected in the Prince's honor, which beers the inscription: "Bulgaria triumphantly greets you. Her happiness is in your hands. She trusts you to defend her in ispendence. The country and the people will be with you." It is reported at Rustchuk that Prince Ferdinand has abandoned his journey to Bulgaria in consequence of Turkey's threats to occupy Bulgaria.

## KALAKAUA'S SHAKY THRONE, REVOLUTIONISTS BENT UPON DESTROYING HIS

PALACE-KAPIOLANI'S TRIP. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11 (Special).—The steamer Australia, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu bringing advices to August 2, had on board P. C. Jones, a prominent merchant and a leader of the Citizen Leagu said: "The King is in his palace and there he'll stay as long as he behaves himself. Of course he signed the Constitution because he had to. I tell you the boys were after him and Gibson and I thought at one tim there would be much more trouble than we had. It was all we could do to restrain the younger men in our League and keep them from getting right into the palace and destroying things and forever do away with all this King business. I was not there the day Gibson (the deposed Premier) left for San Francisco, but I understood that if he did not actually run away he lost no time in leaving. He had better not go back there. I never saw a man come so near losing his life as he did.

charged \$10 and there was good chance for detailed in these accounts."

The Hawatian Gazetic declares that Queen Kapiolani's trip was uscless expense and that there are reports that she borrowed \$5,000 to pay for her return trip.

London, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir J. Ferzuson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said the dovernment had no information in reference to the rumor that the new Hawatian Ministry had refused to recognize as valid the £2,000,000 loan contracted by the late Premier.

AN AMERICAN GATHERING IN LONDON. CONSUL GENERAL WALLER GIVES A DINNER TO

EX-SENATOR CAMERON AND GENERAL HAWLEY. LONDON, Aug. 11 .- Consul General Waller gave a banquet at the st. George's Club this evening in honor of on Cameron and Senator Joseph R. Hawley. Among the guests were Murat Halstead, of The Cincinnati Com mercial Gazette, Chauncey M. Depew, Bret Harte, F. C. Penfield, Consuls Hale and Lathrop and other American and English notabilities, including Messrs. Bigelow and Osgood, were also present. Mr. Walker, in asking Mr. Cameron to propose the health of the Queen, referred to Mr. Cameron's prominence as a United States Senator and to the services he had rendered as United States Minister at St. Peteraburg. Mr. Cameron, he added, was the last survivor of Lincoln's historic councillors.

Mr. Cameron said that he remembered incidents of the

war between America and England, which he hoped would be the last war between those two nations. Though difficulties arise," he said, " there is good sense enough left on both sides to settle them without the arbitrament of war." [Cheers.] Mr. Cameron then proposed the health of the Queen and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Depew toasted the Press. He said that sixty thousand Americans came to London each year and spent all their profits, and English actors and actreases went to the United States and took the profits of the rest of the Americans, so that the entire profits of America went to support the Queen. [Laughter.] Confinning be said: "Archimedes said that if he had a fulcrum he could move the world. Ithink that the fulcrum has been found in England. Directly Blaine came to use is Hawley followed. Then Sherman sent Haistead; Cameron came next, and finally, having a small boom in hand, I came, too." [Laughter.] Mr. Depew said he had searched the London papers valuely for American news, but in any leading paper in New-York he could see two or three columns of cable dispatches reflecting more accurately than the London papers themselves exactly what had transpired in London.

Murat Haistead and Messrs. Smalley, Hale and Frederic responded to toasts.

H. L. Horton loasted Consul-General, Waller, who is

H. L. Herton toasts.

H. L. Herton toasted Consul-General Waller, who, in replying, said that while he appreciated the kindness that had been shown him in England, he should return to America a better American than when he left.

The banquet ended with cheers for Mr. Cameron.

DUBLIN, August 11 .- Archbishop Croke has forwarded to the Rev. Father John J. filordan, at New-York, through the Rev. Father McDonnell, of Chicago, two flags made of Irish poplin and embroidered by the nuns of the Cashel Convent, for presentation to the 69th Regiment of New York City, with which are associated the great names of Generals Thomas Francis Meagher and Michael Corcoran, and which is noted for its sympathies with the cause of Ireland. One is the American National colors and the other the National flag of Ireland. Archbishop Croke, in a letter sent with the flags, says: a letter sent with the day is not long distant when the green flag will again be uninfied over a native benate, amid a pros-perous, well-ordered and emancipated people.

M'GARIGLE TO BE INDICTED IN CANADA. MONTREAL, Aug. 11 (Special). - The Chicago "boodler," McGarigle, will be indicted here before a grand jury on a charge of conspiracy, and a bench warrant will be issued or his arrest. It is hoped soon to have a territorial mag-

ME. BLAINE IN IRELAND. A QUIET VISIT TO QUEENSTOWN-NO TIME FOR

LORD MAYOR SULLIVAN'S BANQUET, Aug. 11.-Mr Blaine visited Queenstown esterlay and inspected the various places of interest. After leaving his card at the house of Mr. Piait, the United States Consul, he returned to Cork without having been recognized.

Mr. Blaine has written a letter to Lord Mayor sullivan, of Duolin, thanking him for the honor consullivan, of Dublin, thanking him for the honor con-ferred upon him in tendering him a banquet and ex-pressing regret that he must decline the invitation on account of having previously arranged to leave for the continent on Thursday. He says he will not forget the kindness he has received in Ireland, and that the deep interest always taken by him in the welfare of the Irish people has, if possible, increased.

OVERBOARD IN THE DARKNESS.

WYER OF THIS CITY DROWNED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER-WAS IT A SCICIDE! MONTREAL, Aug. 11 (Special).-The passengers on the teamer Quebec, going down the river last night, were shocked on finding that a sudden stoppage of the steamer and the institution of a search in the water was redered necessary by a passenger having gone overboard. E. D. Cowles, a leading lawyer of Wall-st, New-York, and a vice-president of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club, had been visiting this city for some days for the benefit of his health. He had been suffering from a painful disorder which had caused him to be subject to spells of despondency and general ill health. Yesterday, however, he was around the city in company with intimate friends, one of them from New-York, and he appeared to be in much better spirits than usual. A trip down the river was undertaken. It seemed to benefit Mr. Cowles, and after partaking of supper he came on deck at abo 9 o'clock and stood leaning over the rall of the boat. The circumstances surrounding his fall into the water is not known, as it was dark, but the fact was at once discovered and the steamer brought as promptly as possible to a standstill and a boat lowered, but a search proved to be ineffectual. The

but a search proved to be ineffectual. The fatal occurrence took place off Lavaitrie.

It is sail by one person, that Mr. Cowles was heard to use the word "Forever," and then disappeared over the side of the boat. Another statement is that he threw his hat over and in another minute was sone after it. His friends here cannot give any reason for the set. Mr. Cowles was a min of strictly temperate principles and if the fatal plungs was not the result of accident it was evidently caused by some temporary aberration induced by the sickness from which he was suffering.

Edward B. Cowles was one of four brothers, sons of the late Judge Edward P. Cowles, of the Supreme Court | track. Three of them studied law. Edward B. Cowles and Charles P. Cowles entering into a partnership, with offices at No. 33 Wall-st., and J. A. B. Cowles settling in offices at No. 33 Wall-st., and J. A. B. Cowles settling in Port Clester. The fourth brother, David S. Cowles, is an employe of the Standard Oil Company. Edward B. Cowles was born in 1854 and was educated at Columbia College, being graduated about fifteen years ago. He went through the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1877. He entered his father's Office at No. 33 Wall-st., the same one now eccupied by the law firm of the two elder sons. Among the down town lawyers Mr. Cowles has always had an excellent reputation. His practice was large for a young man and was said to be rapidly increasing. He has acted as referred in several cases with conspicuous success. He was vice-president of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club and had gone on the trip up the St. Lawrence to indulge in his favorite sport. It was said that he had been suffering a good dead lately from a painful disease and was rather low in spirits. He lived with his three brothers and mother at Rye.

AN AMERICAN BISHOP CHOSEN. HALIPAX, Aug. 11.-The Church of England Provincial synod met to-day and unanimously elected Biscop Perry, of Iowa, to the vacant Bishopric of Nova Scotta, all other candidates being withdrawn by their friends.

A CYCLONE HOVERING AROUND CUBA. HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Since yesterday there have been indications of a cyclone southwest of this city.

RAINS BREAK THE DROUTH.

VIOLENT STORMS IN THE NORTHWEST. DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING REPORTED-THUNDER

STORMS IN THE EASTERN STATES. Chicago, Aug. 11.-A light rain fell here for several neurs last right which cooled the air and subdued the inciplent prairie fires about the city. The shower apseared to be general throughout the northern part of the state, and the indications are that it will be reported

A heavy rain storm visited Grand Rapids, Mich., last night. It began at 9 p. m. It came too late nefit the crops much, though it has lessened the danger from

Rain fell last night throughout northeastern Iowa. About two inches fell before it cleared. Corn, grain and e are greatly beloed by it, and better navigation

is expected in the river. Last night's rainstorm was general in Wisconsin and the Last night's rainsform was general in viscosian and trouth-stricken districts have been effectually relieved. The storm was accompanied by high wind which played have with trees and buildings. At lifehmond Centre, Krouskept's sawmil, the St. Paul roundhouse and an addition to the Merchants' Hotel were unresided. Hall brose Krouskepp's an annual Hotel were unrosfed. Hall broke thousands of panes of glass in Hichmond tontre and throughout the county, and corn was riddled. At Muscoda two barns were struck by lighting and burned with 200 tons of hay and much farm machinery. An electric dynamo at Maromanic was struck by lighting and probably ruined, was struck by lighting and probably ruined, a daughter of Jenson Miller, of Fulton, and Miss Henderson, of Illinois, a guest of the Miller family, were drowned by the capsting of a boat in the storm on Laze Kegousa. Two others were rescued. The victims were Kegonsa. Two others were rescued. The victims were about twenty years of age. At Lancaster, Grant County, lightning struck the barn of Thomas Beetham, which was distroyed, toge her with its contents. Beetham and a daugnter were reniered insensible, and the cows which they were milking were sliled. The animals fell upon the other many that they were rescued by Mrs. Beetham and a hired man.

Harms, Mage T., Pearia, hurt in the ankle. Harms, Mage T., Pearia, hurt in the ankle.

READING, Aug. 11 (Special.) -One of the worst storms of the season passed over the Lebanon Valley this even-ing. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, 9,000 strong, ave been encamped at Mount Gretifa, and the artillery companies have indulged to some very heavy firing. This is supposed to have caused a disturbance of the elements, and when the First Brigade marched out this evening to be reviewed by Governor Beaver a fearful storm set in. The wind fairly howled and heavy rain fell. The review was dispensed with after a portion of the troops had been thoroughly drenched. Trees were twisted from their trunks like pipe stems, and crops are ruined. Some of the tents of the soldiers were blown over, and their occupants driven out into the stormover, and their occupants driven out into the stormand sent the timber flying in all directions half a mile
away; nothing but the foundation remains. Reports received show that small farm buildings were blown down,
houses and barns unrooted and haystacks scattered.
The storm lasted only about fifteen minutes, thalf fell
near Lebanon to a great size. A circus tent was blown
down at the same place and pante provailed among the
people.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 11 (Special) .- One of the flercest rain and hail storms, accompanied with high wind, that ever occurred in this section took piace throughout the Cumberland Valley this afternoon. A vast amount of valuable property was destroyed along the Cumberland Valley Sailroad. A number of handsome barns containing this year's harvest were totally destroyed; houses were unroofed, awnings blown promisenously, chimney tops shattered and blown down and hundreds of trees rooted. The lightning was terrific, as reports con-ntly come in of stock being killed. Between this city

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES RAGING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The forests near Fort Wayne, Ind., are all on fire, and farmers are busy fighting the fire and taking care of their property. The Wabash road, which runs through Little River Prairie, is experiencing great trouble getting trains over the road between here and Roanoke Station, ten miles west. All of their passenger grains have been delayed from two to four hours getting over the prairie, and the grass up to the ties is on fire. The fire department wont to the west end of the city to contr. I grass fires that endangered the bridge across the St. Mary's River on Main'st. rups through Little River Prairie, is experiencing great

CALEDONIA, Ont., Aug. 11-A bush fire covering a tract between three and four miles square has been raging on the Reservation, about three miles from here, for the last few days, destroying everything in its way. It is reported that two Indiana one squaw, several nouses and considerable stock were burned.

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION. SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 11 (Special) .- An explosion which shook buildings in the business portion s as to frighten people, who at first thought it was an earthquake, occurred about 1:30 p. m. to day. Window glass was broken in many places and all the Window glass was broken in many places and all the sky-lights in the Montgomery Block were smashed. Shortly after the first loud explosion ascord less serious was telt. The giant powder works at Fleming's Point, just north of West Berkeley. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glyceine bouse. As usual, the cause of the uxplosion is entirely unknown. A great quantity of nitro-glycerine exploded. The rains of the building caught fire, which communicated to the water house adjacent, causing great damage. Two men were killed and one man had his hand blown off.

A HOLIDAY TURNED TO MOURNING.

DISASTER TO A TRAIN IN ILLINOIS.

WRECKED BY A BURNING BRIDGE-THE CARS HEAPED UPON EACH OTHER-TAKING OUT THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

CHATSWORTH, Ill., Aug. 11 .- The Niagara Falls excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway, consisting of seventeen coaches and sleepers, crowded with passengers from Peoria, Iti., and points along the line, was wrecked at 1 a. m. to-day two and one-half miles east of Chatsworth by running into a ditch, the culvert over which had been burned by a prairie fire. The train was drawn by two engines, one of which was wrecked with ten coaches and two baggage cars.

The train left Bloomington last night for Niagara Falls on the Illinois Central, the intention being to go by that road as far as Chatsworth, and from thence by way of the Toledo, Peoria and afterward, as the train neared Piper City, a small town in Ford County, the bridge mentioned gave had been made up all along the line

Godet, - father and son. HATTON, Joseph, baggagemaster, Eureka, III, LAWS, MISS May, Eureka, III.

MCCLINTOCK, Edward, engineer of No. 15, Peoria, Ill., 103st-ed to death; leaves wife and two children. -, son of Ezra Meek, age twenty, Eureka, Ill.

INJURED. ABRAHAM, H., Peccia, Ill., internal injuries. ADAMS, E. P., Fairbury, III. AHLEE, Captain, Bloomington, Ill.
ALLEE, Blanche, Peoria, Ill., body bruised. ALLEN, C. E., Galesburg, Ill., head bruised. ALLEN, Mrs. William, Peoria, III. Balskey, S. L., Deer Creek, III., head and ankle hurt. Balt, Mrs. William, and daughter, Peorla, Ill. BODY, J., Breed's Station, Iti. BONE, H. H., Colchester, Ill., was burt internally. BORDES, Mrs. S. R., Tonica, Ill., foot crushed. BOUCHER, Florence, Bayard, Iowa, had her aim burt. BREEZE, Mrs. Peorla, Ill. BRADT, Patrick, Gilman, Ill., burt in his head and feet

BROWN, Frank Peoria, Ill., head bruised. CARRUTHERS, Emiline, Evans, Ill. CARTER, C. H., Jr., Burlington, Iowa, body bruised. CHELLEW, Mrs. Edith, Glassford, Ill., had her leg broken and ankie bruised. CHELLEW, Mr., Glassford, Ill., had his leg dislocated.

COLLINS, Dr. William, Galesburg, Ill. CLARK, Mrs. R. H., Riotstown, Iowa, had her legs crushed. CLAT, J. M., Peeria, Ill.

CRAIG, William, Cuba, Ill. Choss, G. W., Washington, Ill., was hurt in the head. Choss, Paton, Washington, Ill., leg broken. Choss, Elizabeth, Washington, Ill. DALE, Mrs. James, Peoria, Iti DAVIS, Calvin, Peorla, III., arm hurt. EDMONDS, Abbie, Disco, III., had her ankle injured.

Ethis, W. E. Peoria, Ill., head bruised. FORMS, Wm., Eimwood, Ili., chest and head hurt. FRENCH, Pearl, Peorla, Ill. FRENCH, E. F., Peorla, was burt in the hips and body. Fave, John, Peoria, had his leg broken and his back injured. GERERETSEN, W., Peoria, Ill.

Gorge, E., and son, Peoria, Ill CODEL Theodore, Peoria, was hurt in the head and legs. GRANT, Mrs. L. W., Peoria, was hurt internally.

HICKES, Heavy, Pekin, Itl. Hillos, David, Crawford, Ill., head, limbs and hips injured ISAAC, Mrs., Whiteside, Ill., body injured.
JOHNSON, Otto, Burlington, Iowa, was burt in the legs

JORDAN, A. C., Danville, Iowa, leg broken. KELLY, J. B., Beeds, Ill., hip and leg broke KELLOGG, Mrs., Tremont, Ill., body bruised. Lawnence, Harold B., Burlington Iowa, body bruised, LOT, Catharine, Peoris, Ill., body bruised.

MALROW, Maggie, Peoria, Ill. MARTIN, A., Bloomington, Ill. McAvoy, Thomas, Peoria, was hurt internally. MCCARTHY, Arthur, Euroka, Ill., lost both eyes. MCCLINTOCK, Engineer, Peoria, Ill. MCCLURE, Mrs., and daughter, Peoria, Ill. McFadden, J. D., Peoria, Ill.

MCGER, A. P., La flarpe, Ill., log and spine hurt. McMasten, John, Peoria, Ill., body injured. MERK, Jessie, Eureka, Ill. MILLER, Mrs., Peoria, Ill.

MURPHY, John, Peoria, III.
MURPHY, Rosie, Maggle and Mrs., Peoria, III.
NEAL, Miss, Mossville, III.
NEAL, Joseph, Mossville, was burt in the head and limbs.

NEAL Mrs. Joseph, had her arm and leg broken. Her babe was killed. STEVENSON, William. Two daughters were lost with him

VALUEJO, Mrs. and her daughter. WEINNETT, I r. derick. Poorts, Ill., and his daughter Pearl. Charnel-houses and hospitals make up to-night

what has been the peaceful village of Chat-worth Eighty-four blackened, mangled corpses are scattered in the depots, schools and engine-houses here and at Piper City, or are being carried on trains to their homes, while 115 bandaged, moaning cripples are in the care of the villagers. The streets of Chatsworth are filled with crowds of anxious seekers for friends and relatives, and with other crowds of bustling people hurrying for medicines, slowly bearing rude pine coffins to the train, or talking earnestly of the calamity.

The bridge which gave way under the weight of the train is described as having been a weak and flimsy structure at the best. An accident was expected at the place sooner or later, but not so appailing a calamity as that of to-day.

There are several rumers as to the cause of the fire which weakened the bridge and led to the accident, but so far they are nothing but guesses. The most the engine of a train which passed two hours before caused the blaze. The season had been dry for a long time, almost no rain had failen, and so the wooden work of the bridge was like tinder. A live coal dropped on it bery began. Some band of miscrable miscrabl The tall grass under the culvert had been ren

what similar to that of the Annie W. Hodgson seized a few weeks ago at Shelburne for violation of the customs regulations.

| What similar to that of the Annie W. Hodgson seized a few weeks ago at Shelburne for violation of the customs a warrant when the law authorizes him to do so. A startling theory is the one of train wrecking. This is an awful one to contemplate, but it has its adherents. They point to the fact that there were a

lot of thieves about, to the additional fact that they seemed to be members of an organization working together, and the heartlessness with which they went about their work indicated meanness which would stop at nothing.

THE STORY OF THE ACCIDENT. SUSPICION AGAINST ROBBERS.

THIEVES WHO STOLE FROM THE DEAD AND DYING -SCENES IN THE WRECKED TRAIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 .- A dispatch to The Chicago Times

"All the railway horrors in the history of this

country were surpassed three miles east of Chatsworth last night when an excursion train on the Toledo, Peoria and Western road dropped through a burning bridge and over one hundred people were killed and four times that number were more or less badly injured. The train was chair cars and three baggage cars. It carried 960 passengers and was bound for Niagara Falls. The train the Toledo, Peoria and Western road, and the passengers halled from various points in Central Illinois, most of them, however, being from Peoria. Some of the passengers were from Canton, El Paso, Washington, and in fact all stations along the line; some from as far West as Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa. A cheap rate had been made for the excursion and all serts of people took advantage of it. When the train left Peoria at So'clock last night, it was loaded to its utmost capacheavy that two engines were hitched to it, and when it passed this place it was an hour and a half behind time. "Chatsworth, the next station east of here, is be understood. No stop was made at Chatsworth. Three miles east of Chatsworth is a little slough, where the railroad crosses a dry run about ten feet deep and fifteen feet wide. Over this was stretched an ordinary wooden treatle bridge, and as the excursion train came thunderon the front engine when he saw that the bridge was on fire. Right up before his eyes leaped the bright flames and the next instant he was among them. There was no chance to stop. Had there been warning, it would have taken half a mile to stop so heavy a train, and it was within 100 yards of the flames before they flashed their fatal signals into the engineer's face. He passed over in safety, the first engine keeping the rails. As it went over, the bridge fell beneath it and it could only have been the terrific speed of the train which saved the lives of the engineer and his fireman. The next engine went down and instantly car crashed into car, coaches piled one on top of another, and in the twinkling of an eyo nearly 100 people found instant death and fifty more were fatally hurt. As for the wounded they were every

"Only the sleeping coaches escaped and as the startled and half dressed passengers came tumbling out of them, they found such a scene of death as is rarely witnessed and such work to do, that it seemed as if human hands were utterly incapable. Down in the ditch lay the second engineer, Engineer McClintock dead, and Fire-Applegate badly injured. On top were piled the three baggage cars, one over another like a child's cardhouse, after he has swept it with his hand. Then came the six day coacnes. They were crushed into each other as cars never were before and three of the were pressed into just space enough for one. The second car had gone off its trucks, crashed, through the car ahead of it, smashing the woodwork, and lay there on tops of the seats, while every passenger in the front car was dead or dying underneath. ur people came alive. On top of the second car lay the third and its floor was smeared with blood. The other three cars were not so badly crushed, but they were broken and twisted in every conceivable way.
"Instantly the air was filled with the cries of the

an appalling sound and above all could be heard the agonizing cries of little children, as in some instances they lay pinned alongside their dead parents. And there other terrible danger yet to be met. The bridge urning and the wrecked cars were lying on and around the flercely burning embers. Everywhere in the wreck were wounded and unburt men, women and children whose lives could be saved, if they could be got out, but whose death was certain if the twisted wood of the broken cars caught fire. To fight the fire there was not a drop of water, and only some fifty able-bodied men who still had presence of mind and nerve enough to do their duty. The only light was the light of the burning bridge. the fifty men went to work to fight the flames. Earth was the only weapon with which the foe could be fought, and so the attempt was mude to smother it out. There was no pick or shovel to dig it up, no baskets or barrows to earry it, and so desperate were they that they dug heir fingers down into the earth, which a long drouth had baked almost as hard as stone, and heaped the precious handfuls, thus hardly won, upon the enci ing flames, and with this earthwork, built handful by ful, kept back the foe. While this was going on, other brave men crept underneath the wrecked cars, bo neath the fire and the wooden bar which held as prisoners so many precious lives, and with pieces of board and sometimes their hands beat back the flames when they flashed up alongside some unfortunate wretch who, planed down by a heavy beam, looked on hopelessly, while it see if his death by tire was certain. The ears of the workers were filled with the groans of dying men, the anguished entreaties of those whose death seemed certain, unless the terrible blaze could be extinguished and the cries of those too badly hurt to care in what manner the were brought about, so only it would be quick. So they dug up the earth with their hands, reckless of the blood ning out from broken finger sails and heaping it up in little mounds while all the while came the heart-rending cry: 'For God's sake don't let us burn to death.' Finally the victory was won, the fire was put out after four hours of endeavor and as its last sparks died away a light came up in the East to take their place and dawn came up on a scene of horror.

"While the fight with fire had been going on, men had

been dying and there were not so many wounded to take out of the wreck as there had been four hours before. But in the meantime, the country had been aroused; help had come from Chatsworth, Forest and Piper City and as the dead were laid reverently alongside of each other, out fu the corn field, there were ready hands to take them into Chatsworth, while some of wounded were carried to Piper City. The dead num 118, while the wounded are four times that many. The full tale of the dead cannot however be told yet, for days.

"Chatsworth was turned into a morgue. The town hall, the engine house, the depot were all full of dead bodies, while every house in the little village has its nota of the wounded. When news of the disaster was flashed over the wires, prompt aid was sent. Dr. Steele, Chief Surgeon of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Road, went on a special train, and with him were two other surgeons and their assistants. From Peoria also came Doctors Martin, Baker, Fluegier and Johnson, and from city in reach physicians and friends hurried on to help the injured. Peoria sent delegations of the Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, numbers of both societies being on the train, and after 6 o'clock in the morning there were plenty of people to do the work that needed such prompt atten-tion. The town hall was the main hospital, and in it auxious relatives and sorrowing friends did what they could for the sufferers. In the dead-houses, fathers, hus-bands, brothers, sisters, wives and children tearfully in spected each face as it was uncovered, and sighed as the probable one is that a spark from the furnace of features were unknown or cried out in anguish when the well-known face, sometimes fearfully mangled, but yet recognizable, was uncovered. The capacity of the little illage was taxed, and kind-hearted women drove in from the country for miles to give their gentle ministra-

tions to the sufferers. "No sconer had the wreck occurred than a scene of rob

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE EXTINCTION OF IVES.

HIS FIRM'S LONG EXPECTED ASSIGNMENT COMES AT LAST.

HE PLACES HIS LIABILITIES AT TWENTY MILLIONS AND TALKS ABOUT BIG ASSETS-THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET NOT KNOWN, AS THE FAIL-URE WAS ANNOUNCED JUST AT THE

CLOSE OF BUSINESS-WHAT DIF-

FERENT PEOPLE SAY.

The long expected announcement that Henry S. Ives & Co. had made an assignment was made a few minutes before the close of business yesterday. For the first time in the history of the Stock Exchange a failure was hailed with cheers from all sides. The letter from the firm did not contain the clause customary under similar circumstances, that the firm had no outstanding contracts at the board, for the simple reason that the firm has never done a large brokerage business and in the last few weeks could not have made any contracts if it had wished to do so. The announcement was well timed, however, and before the effect was sensibly felt by the market the fall of the chairman's gavel ended business for the day. The assignment, which was filed in the County Clerk's office about the same time as it was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange, was in the usual form. It was general and without preferences. The assignee is William Nelson Cromwell, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, Drexel Building, who have been in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and recently of the firm which

has had control of the railcoad company.

The failure was a remarkable contradiction of the trite saving that it is always the unexpected which happens in Wall Street. It had been expected for a long time by everyone who was acquainted with the origin and condition of the firm. Henry S. Ives, the senior partner, is a young man who had had a somewhat checkered career as a clerk and outside broker before he established the firm since made famous by his chimerical enterprises, His record was so unsavory that, when a young son of Professor Doremus joined the firm a few weeks after he was admitted to the Stock Exchange, the Governing Committee was obliged to take refuge behind an old law about detrimental partnerships. Thirty days were given to young Mr. Doremus in which to dissolve the connection on penalty of indefinite suspension. He accepted the alternative probably because he had been so carefully bound by the copartnership agreement that he could not Last spring he was reinstated after several futile attempts, and Donald Mackay, a former president of the Exchange, was exceedingly active in advocating his cause. The chief ground for the action was the assurance that the firm had plenty of money and at that time was on the point of securing the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the meantime George H. and Ohio Railroad. In this meantime coorge, in Stayner, who was alleged to be the moneyed man of the firm, bought a seat in the Exchange, but he was told in so emphatic a way that he could not possibly be elected that he withdrew his application before it was acted on.

There is little doubt that the reinstatement of

Mr. Poremus gave the firm a position in the financial world which it never otherwise would have occupied. George H. Stayner, the second partner, had been known in Wall Street for many years, chiefly from his connection with the American Bank Note Company. His last previous partnership was with Earl & Dayton, to which he contributed a special capital of \$100,000. It is reported that when the firm was dissolved he was considerably indebted to Christopher Meyer, the wealthy rubber manufacturer of New-Brunswick, N. J., who has since become prominent by his connection with Ives & Co.'s affairs. The amount to which he has become involved may only be guessed, but he is admitted to be the largest creditor of the firm. He succeeded Mr. Ives as vice-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and he has been specially active in the attempt to form a syndicate to control this and other railroad properties nominally owned by Ives & Co. The proposed syndicate consists at present of the creditors of the broken firm whose interest is somewhat involun-tary at least. The new capital which it has been attempted to enlist stands aloof until the real condition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and its allied companies may be clearly ounded and the shricks of those about to die. The The fate of the firm has little to do with the negotiations, which depend entirely, it is believed on the value of the railroad companies. The creditors of the firm, and especially those most closely entangled in its affairs, are naturally eager to form the syndicate on any terms that m em relief. Aside from them the syndicate is purely a figment of the imagination. no doubt that new buyers might be found for the railroad properties, but not on the basis of paying the loans or assuming the other obligations of the leans or assuming the other obliq every kind of the recent management.

THE CONDITION OF THE BROKEN FIRM. The liabilities and assets of the firm are not definitely known. inquiry about them:

You may put down the liabilities at \$20. 000,000 and the assets- well, say \$21,000,000 There is good reason to believe that the state ment of liabilities was much nearer the actuafigures than the second one will be proved to be. From what is known the liabilities may be put in this way: William Fellowes Morgan & Co., \$2,000,000; Alfred Sully, as the representative of the Corbin interest, \$600,000, and personally for cash alvances about \$160,000; Russell Sage, \$350,000; Kersler & Co., \$300,000; the American National Bank, \$140,000; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, \$100,000, and the Bank of the State of New-York, \$50,000; the First National Bank of Cincinnati, L. B. Harri son, president, \$750,000, and Irving A. Fvans, of Boston, for himself and other Eastern creditors, \$300,000. The amounts due to the companies recently controlled by the firm are not so evident, for the exact relations of the firm to the different company have not yet been ascertained. There is in the first place the \$3,500,000 preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, for which the company received no consideration. There is also an issue of \$200,000 bonds by the same company. In the recent purchase of the Terre Haute and Indianapotis the transactions were such that the company is believed to be an unsecured creditor to the extent of \$1,750,000. Similar transactions with the Dayton ant Michigan, the Mineral Range and other small companies that have been under the Ives management have resulted in their being creditors to amounts ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 apiece. The total liabilities there. fore are easily \$15,000,000, and they may exceed even the figure named by Mr. Ives himself. No account in the above computation has been made of the interest of Christopher Meyer, who probably has been secured by the securities issued from the treasuries of the different companies. The amount may be swellen or reduced as a further examination of the affairs of Ives & Co. is made. Under any circumstances the mere suggestion that the liabilities night reach twenty millions startled Wal Street, although it had been partly prepared for the exposure.

THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET NOT KNOWN. The time selected for the announcement was well chosen, however, and the effect on the stock market was not perceptible. There was perhaps a little nervousress at the close and an increase in activity was followed by drooping prices, but the activity was followed by drooping prices, but the Stock Exchange had hardly recovered from its dazed condition when the hour of closing came. Brokers afterward were content to gather in groups on the street or it their offices to discuss the consequences of an event which they had generally foreseen. It was the common opinion among them that the failure would relieve the market from the cloud that had been resting over it for some time. Rumors that other firms would be affected were put in circulation, but they were regarded as mero incidents of the excitement. There was no foundation, so far as could be learned, for the suspicious. The condition of the firm has been substantially known for so long a time that timid creditors have had opportunity to strengthen their security, even if they could not obtain partial payment of their loans. The greatest surprise was expressed at the if they could not obtain partial payment of the loans. The greatest surprise was expressed at fact that a firm, about which Wail Street had fullest knowledge, should have been able to roll so enormous an indebtedness. There was a go